ABE ROTHSCHILD.

Denver (Col.) Republican

porning met Abe Rothschild at the Union Depot, just as he was ready to take the Union Pacific train for the East. The notoriety which Rothschild has acquired in connection with the murder of "Diamond Bessie" Moore. in Texas, led the reporter to seek an dicted by Texas witnesses?" interview, the result was what will be found below:

Cincinnatti formed one of the greatest tain the indictment. You know the lice, announcing that the mutilated murder was committed was a certain body of a woman had been found in one, and the evidence showed that the dad been seen in company with an un- the day so alleged, and the proof was known man, who took her out in a bug- that when it was found there was no jewelry had all been removed, and one in a position exposed to the Texas of the fingers had been severed to take weather so long without becoming badoff a diamond ring, after which the body ly decayed. And I also proved concluhad been concealed under rocks and sively that I was not in Texas on the had evidently registered under an as ed in the indictment." sumed name, as he could not be traced

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About a week after the Cincinnati police received this circular, a mysteria ous shooting occurred, very late one night, at Jake Aug's club house in that all living in Marshal', where I wastried." city; the victim being a prominent young fellow of the town named Abe Rothschild. The ball had entered his head near the eye and produced a ghastly wound. He volunteered the statement that he had shot himself accidentally, and was removed to his father's house. That day, another circular was received from Texas, saying that, by means of scrutinizing the handwritings on various Texas registers, the detectives had become convinced that the man who was with "Diamond" Bessie" was one Abe Rothschild, whose handwriting resembled that of the mysterious lover. A guard was immedistely stationed at Rothschild's bedroom, and when he recovered he was taken to jail, and afterward, by a detective's trick, was conveyed, in the face of a habeas corpus proceeding, to Texas. He lay in prison three years, his interrogator to call upon him in when his release followed.

him at the depot yesterday morning his appearance was peculiar. He stout build. He is not obese, but his Eastward. physique denotes considerable muscular power. His neck, set between two stout shoulders, is thick, and widens in front, as it rises to a full round face, though the proportions of the face are not formed from flabby fat. He has black hair and brown eyes. The eyes are the most striking feature to an observer at the first glance. They are large, protruding and very round, with scarcely any perceptible elongation. His head is large and round, and his nose indecates a decidedly aggressive possessor. The vomer appears abnormally large and the nostrils dilated, and the structure is crowned by a decisive pug. He has a thin, short, silken mustache. His dress was that of an ordidary traveling business man. A narrow-rolled brim slouch hat, a sack clay soils. The best deciduous tree for a hedge is the honey locust, as it does and salt, and vest and pantaloons of the not sucker like the yellow locust. Its

After the usual preliminary greetings the reporter remarked:

"Mr. Rothschild, on account of the great public interest manifested in the trouble you got into in Texas, we would like to hear your version of that do, especially that of the osage orange, matter."

"Well, I don't care to give any version of it. I am in business now, and keeping this thing alive does more to be nearly as durable as the red cedar harm than good."

"What business are you in?"

"Here is my card," and he handed the scribe a card of M. Rothschild & Co., manufacturers and importers, etc. The papers never contained a very

full account of your trial, did they?" Well, they all got the same account; there was a six-line Associated Press dispatch sent out, and I do not care to

add any more to it." "What was your defense, Mr. Rochs-

about it, and decline to tell."

"Oh, Yes. The jury was out only one hour and fifteen minutes before they agreed. But most of that time was occupied by them in eating supper. A Republican reporter yesterday You know how it is with a country jury : they must have their regular rations." "It seems, then, that you had a com-

plete defense?" "I should think so. Why, I proved an alibi."

"But was not that evidence contra-

"Not positively. Well, I see I may as well tell you. My defense rested on The murder of "Diamond Bessie" and two grounds. One was the alibi; the Abe Rothschild's subsequent arrest in other was a failure of the proof to sussensations in the criminal annals of prosecution must charge in the indictthat city. The first intimation of the ment the crime and the day when it was murder obtained at Cincinnati was sup- committed. This indictment did so, plied by a circular to the Chief of Po- but it stated that the day on which the the woods near Marshall, Texas. She body was found twenty five day after gy and returned without her, saying signs of decomposition. Then medithat he had left her with some friends. cal experts were called, who proved When the body was discovered the that it was imposible for a body to lie rubbish. The man who was with her day the murder was committed, as alleg-

"Was the trial a very exciting one?"
"Very much so. It lasted five weeks. I was acquitted last December."

"What attorneys did you have?"

Oh, they were all local attorneys "What do you think of Texas?"

"I have nothing to say against it. Of course, I did not see much of it, so I an not form a very correct opinion."-

"Quite often. I am selling goods ere. I will be back in six weeks again. Here is the bill I sold this trip," and he from some of Denver's prominent merch. what he thought of Colorado.

"I am infatuated with it," he replied; 'I think it is the boss place and Danver leads, for its size, any place I ever

After the statements of other unim portant matters, which were personal and not for publication, Mr. Rothschild extended a very cordial invitation to Cincinnati, if he ever reached that When the Republican reporter met city. and a compliance was promised. Farewells were exchanged and the

Trees for Wind-Breaks and Hedges.

These are among our greatest wants, and more particularly on nearly all the wide plains stretching eastward from the Rocky Mountains. For wind-breaks, and at the same time for forming a good hedge against horses, cattle and sheep, there is nothing superior to the Norway spruce. For this purpose it should be planted in a double row ten feet apart each way, the inner trees opposite the central space of the outer ones. This is a very hardy tree which grows rapidly, and, being an evergreen, it is much more desirable than deciduous trees for winter shelter. The hemlock comes next in utility to the Norway spruce and is of equal hardiness thorns are longer and stronger than those of the yellow locust, and consequently it makes a much more formidable hedge. If properly cut as it grows, neither sheep norswine can get through it, nor in fact scarcely a rabbit or vermin of equal size It does not shelter or harbor vermin, as most other hedges which has been so much planted at the

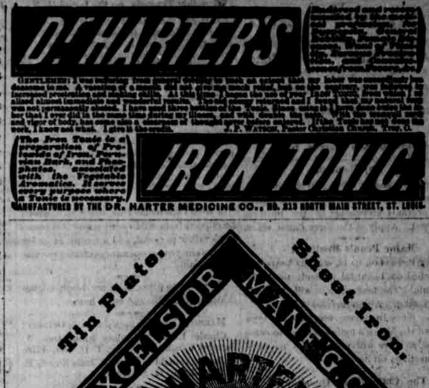
For timber, fence posts and railroad ties the catalpa is said now, by many, or yellow locust. If so, it would be the most desirable tree of all to cultivate for these purposes, as it is hardy and grows very rapidly even in a poor soil. Added to this, it is among the most ornamental of our trees, as it has long broad leaves, and from the latter part of June into July it is covered with a mass of snowy blossoms. We understand that one nursery establishment alone in Illinois, contracted last spring to set out among its customers, at least 1,500,000 catalpa trees. These not only sist to lessen the force of the fleroe winds which sweep over the plains so destructively at times, but also soften the climate, help to make it more equable and bring in a greater rainfall, or serve to render that which occurs more beneficial.—Rural New Yorker.

totten Pactories Profitable.

Some time ago a well-known statistician and cotton expert, Mr. Adkinson, of Boston, in a series of articles anent the exhibition at Atlanta, which just now challenges general public attention insisted that cotton factories could not be made as profitable investments at the south as at the north. He challenged successful contradiction of his the ures and statements and seemed for time to carry public opinion with him, so great was the leverage of his name. But he was answered and quicker and more thoroughly than he expected. All the leading papers of the south sprang full armed, to the defense of positions which they had been the first to occupy. They cheerfully acknowledged the indebtedness of our section to Mr. Atkinson for many kindly and cheering words, and for a friendliness that many times took on a generous form and came in time to meet the carping or traduction of our political enemies. Reinforcing the figures and facts then abundantly supplied to meet and refute what so admittedly great an authority had given to quiet the fears of our friends of New England, the census bureau furnishes some figures that cannot be gainsayed. For instance, we learn from them that New England pays 11.65 cents per pound, the south 10.51 a difference of 1.14, to ten per cent.; in other words, were the New England mills situated in the south, they would annually save \$6,171,655 for cotton alone, which would enable them to pay four per cent, additional dividend on their capital, a great deal more than many of them now pay. In the matter of wages the showing is equally favorable to the south. The average wages, of hands in New "You have been in Denver before?" England is \$236,64; in the south, \$161.60 a year, an item which would make a difference of \$9,561,825 in the expenses of the New Eew England mills yearly, or six per cent, on their capishowed a schedule of orders obtained tal. It should be stated, by-the-by, that while some of this difference in ants. The reporterasked Mr. Rothschild | wages is due to a difference in skill, it is not wholly so. Cotton-mill labor in the south commands lower wages than in the northern states, because there is more labor in the market here than is absolutely needed, and because the cost of living is cheaper in this section. These two items, cotton and labor, will make a difference of between ten and eleven per cent, on the capital of New England companies. Besides these advantages, as the New Orleans Demoerat points out, there is the advantage of the climate, which enables the south ern mills to work the whole year round instead of closing some days during winter, on account of the severity of commercial traveler took his place on the weather; and the water power, of is about five feet ten inches high, of a the train and was soon whirling along which there is an abundance in nearly all the southern states. Thus, as the Democrat says, if we "take the 438 cotton mills now in the north and transfer them to the south, as many far-seeing capitalists are already propesing to do, estimating the other operating do, estimating the other operating ex-penses of the mills at one-third the cost of wages and cotton, the New Eugland mills while in New England would return \$16,178,198 of profits, if they were in the south, paying at the rate that the southern mills pay for cotton and labor, they would net \$37,954,-471 or 24 per cent" All the facts in regard to the manufacture of cotton are in our favor. As the census returns show, our mills made finer goods, on an average, that those of New England, earning eleven cents a yard for goods turned out by them, whereas the New England mills get only eight and a half cents. With this information be-



fore them, how can capitalists hesitate





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